



FRIDAY MAILING

9/26/97

INCLUDED IN THIS MAILING ARE:

- ☐ Draft Minutes from the July 9th Meeting of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board.
Note: If you would like to make any comments or changes to the draft minutes please notify the office by Friday, October 10, 1997.
- ☐ Letter from John Applegate to Bob Volker (Re: Priorities List)
- ☐ Letter from John Applegate to Federico Pena / Al Alm (Re: Problems at DOE)
- ☐ Letter from Gene Willeke to Jack Craig (Re: Comments on Silo 3 ESD)
- ☐ Letter from Gene Willeke to Jack Craig (Re: Comments on CBD notice)
- ☐ Letter from John Applegate to Congress (Re: Problems at DOE)
- ☐ Newsclippings

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

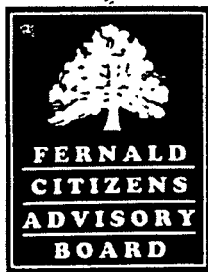
- ☐ **COMMUNITY REUSE ORGANIZATION:** The next CRO Meeting will be held October 7, 1997, in the Ross High School Media Center, 3425 Hamilton-Cleves Highway.
- ☐ **FERNALD CLEANUP PROGRESS BRIEFING:** The Cleanup Progress Briefing will be held Tuesday, October 14, 1997, at 6:00 p.m. The Briefing will consist of a tour of the Operable Units. The tour will meet at the Alpha Building, Classroom B. Stakeholders will be mailed Access Forms in order to obtain a visitors badge. Because the meeting will consist of a tour, it is requested that you be on time.
- ☐ **WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:** The Waste Management Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board will meet on Monday, October 20, 1997, at 7:00 p.m. in the Jamtek Building, 10845 Hamilton-Cleves Highway.

QUESTIONS:

Please call John at 556-0114 or Doug at 648-6478 with questions or concerns.
You may also fax or e-mail us at:

John Fax: 281-3331
Doug Fax: 648-3629

E-Mail: john.applegate@law.uc.edu
E-Mail: djsarno@aol.com



Chair
John S. Applegate

Members
James C. Bierer
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pamela Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
Thomas B. Rentschler
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Tabor
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
Dr. Gene E. Willeke

Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

Draft Minutes from the July 9, 1997 Meeting

The Fernald Citizens Advisory Board met from 6:30 p.m. until 8:20 p.m. on Wednesday, July 9, 1997, at the Alpha Building, 10967 Hamilton-Cleves Highway, Harrison, Ohio. The meeting was advertised in local papers and open to the public. Time was reserved for public input.

Members Present:

John Applegate
French Bell
Jim Bierer
Marvin Clawson
Jack Craig
Lisa Crawford
Pam Dunn
Constance Fox
Gene Jablonowski
Laura Hafer for Graham Mitchell
Robert Tabor
Thomas Wagner
Gene Willeke
Thomas Rentschler

Members Absent:

Dan McElroy
Warren Strunk
Darryl Huff

Federal Official Present:

Mike Jacobs

Staff Present:

Kathleen Trail
Crystal Sarno
Douglas Sarno

About 15 spectators also attended the meeting, including members of the public and representatives from DOE, Fluor Daniel Fernald, and FRESH.

1. Call to Order

Chair John Applegate called the meeting to order at 6:20 p.m.

2. Announcements and New Business

Note: Since the name of the Fernald Citizens Task Force was changed to the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board in this meeting, these minutes will refer to events occurring before July 9th using the former name and events occurring on or after July 9th with the new name.

Applegate announced that the March and May Task Force Minutes have both been approved.

Applegate announced that Gloria McKinley has resigned from the Citizens Advisory Board due to health reasons. She feels she cannot effectively serve the Board, but wishes the Citizens Advisory Board well.

Applegate proposed restructuring the Citizens Advisory Board to allow the group to function better in response to an uneven and seasonal work load. The new structure would include the creation of a Steering Committee, composed of chairs of the standing committees, and the position of Vice Chair. The Steering Committee will serve as the primary planning body of the Citizens Advisory Board and will meet two to three times a year to evaluate progress on issues and to develop or revise the annual workplan. The proposed restructuring also calls for the creation of a Vice Chair position. The Steering Committee has unanimously recommended Jim Bierer for this position.

Applegate also proposed that a multi-year commitment be made with Phoenix Environmental Corporation. This would eliminate the need to renegotiate their contract every year.

Applegate expressed concern with the lack of membership at committee meetings. He recommended that the main topic of the September meeting be a roundtable discussion of membership issues which also addresses the structure and purpose of the standing committees.

Lisa Crawford moved that the official name of the Fernald Citizens Task Force be changed to the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board, since the term Task Force implies a short-term entity. Tom Wagner seconded that motion and added that the change be effective immediately. Crawford supported the amendment. The name change was unanimously approved. All forms, ground rules, and stationery will be changed accordingly.

James Bierer suggested that two changes/corrections be made to the Ground Rules. He suggested that the third Ground Rule, fourth line, "members" should be changed to "member". He also suggested that under Committee Operations 3, Committee Recommendations, "recommendation" should be changed to "recommendations". Gene Willeke added that "active monitoring" should be changed to "reported to the full board on a regular basis." The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Applegate invited discussion on the issue of Jim Bierer being appointed Vice Chair; no comments were made. Applegate invited the motion to recommend to DOE that Jim Bierer be appointed as Vice Chair. Bob Tabor made the motion which was seconded by Tom Wagner. The motion was approved unanimously.

3. Committee Reports

Monitoring and Recycling Committee

Pam Dunn, Committee Chair, informed the Board that the Monitoring and Recycling Committee met on May 21st to discuss the Recycling Protocol and the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan. There will be a July 8th workshop on the Recycling Protocol; the Protocol will be finalized next week. Only recycling options within 25% of the lowest cost alternative will be considered. The committee's next meeting will be on July 23rd to discuss on-site treatment plans for mixed wastes.

Applegate asked how the monitoring of "hot spots" was going using the new surface scanning equipment. DOE and Fluor-Daniel said they were pleased with the new equipment.

Natural Resources Committee

Committee Chair Jim Bierer said that the Committee was still waiting to obtain site-wide restoration and excavation plans, which should arrive shortly. Last month, Eric Woods said that the first step would be to put up some aesthetic barriers.

Transportation Committee

Tom Wagner, Committee Chair, informed the Board that the Committee had not met since the last Citizens Advisory Board Meeting, but that the accelerated cleanup workshop had been very helpful. The Committee received information on the intermodal pilot study in Nevada, and the executive summary of the white metal box incident that occurred at Fernald a month or so ago. Wagner went to the Nevada Test Site Citizens Advisory Board meeting on July 4, 1997. He also attended the Protocol Meeting in Nevada. Both of these meetings dealt with transportation protocol. These groups generally meet quarterly, but will meet more often when issues require it. Wagner reported that the members of these groups appreciated our attendance because, by attending, we were indicating our sensitivity to their issues. Wagner believed that the majority of opposition appeared to come from city, county, and state representatives. The most active opposition to these issues came from state representatives who were opposed to any shipment of hazardous wastes. The Transportation Committee has sent a letter to DOE in support of a standardized protocol for shipment of wastes.

Wagner then asked DOE if they could receive information on the percent of total wastes from Fernald that are being shipped to the Nevada Test Site.

Crawford commented that there should be a National Transportation Committee to look at cross-country waste shipments.

Efficiency Committee

Committee Chair Bob Tabor stated that the committee was still trying to digest the Budgeting and Cost Tracking Systems information. The information introduced many possible issues that the Committee may want to explore. In their next meeting, they will discuss the scope of their work and the future direction of the Committee.

Applegate noted that Fernald has been in the news recently. He asked Jack Craig to comment on the award fee issue and the future of the Fluor Daniel contract.

Craig said the article to which Applegate referred was fairly factual. When the contract was signed with DOE four and a half years ago, the available fees were established. In the past quarter, Fluor-Daniel received slightly less than their usual fee. The reasons for this are detailed in a report available at the PEIC.

John Bradburne agreed with Jack Craig's assessment of the situation. He explained that Fluor Daniel's contract is designed so that the work is to be reviewed every six months. If they reach all goals in the six months, they will receive the full fee, but they will receive less if the goals are not met.

Tom Rentschler asked whether the newspaper article on waste transit was accurate, and whether there will be 135 rail cars to transport 780,000 tons of waste. It was agreed that the wording was not accurate. Rentschler requested copies of all press releases on rail transportation issues. Sue Walpole agreed to provide all past articles on transportation issues for his review.

Waste Management

Committee Chair Gene Willeke reported that they have been following progress on the silo decisions closely and the committee will be going to Brookhaven National Laboratory on July 16, 1997, to examine the microencapsulation technology. The committee hopes to be joined by representatives from EPA, DOE, and Fluor Daniel Fernald. Gene Jablonowski said that EPA's reaction to the Committee's recommendations was favorable.

4. Update on the DOE Accelerated Plan

The Efficiency Committee will examine the DOE Accelerated Plan and make a report to the full Citizens Advisory Board. The Committee will also make its own recommendations.

An issue for the Citizens Advisory Board to address is the availability of funds for the DOE Accelerated Plan. The Accelerated Plan depends on financing which may not be available. A shortfall in funds will extend the cleanup schedule.

The plan also contains some key assumptions, such as the re-injection of groundwater. The Efficiency Committee needs to comment on these assumptions.

Johnny Reising has agreed to be responsible and available for questions and comments. The first priority of the Efficiency Committee will be to examine the priorities list and to work with Reising to ensure we are all in agreement on these issues. The entire Citizens Advisory Board should, however, be involved in this project.

Applegate suggested a joint workshop with FRESH on the Accelerated Plan to be tentatively held in early September.

5. Waste Management Programmatic and Environmental Impact Statement

Doug Sarno provided a fact sheet on the WMPEIS. The current proposal does not contain assumptions for Fernald receiving wastes from outside sites. Sarno noted that this should not change or impact the shipping of wastes from Fernald, thus should not have an effect on the site.

6. Public Comment

Applegate opened the floor for public comment. There was no public comment or additional business. He suggested that the next meeting take place on Saturday, September 20, 1997, and that a workshop be held in early September on site priorities.

7. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

I certify that these minutes are an accurate account of the
July 9, 1997, meeting of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board.

John S. Applegate, Chair
Fernald Citizens Advisory Board

Date

Mike Jacobs
Federal Official

Date



Mr. Bob Volker
Acting Ohio Field Office Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
PO Box 3020
Miamisburg, OH 45343

Dear Mr. Volker:

I am writing to convey the comments and recommendations of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board with regard to the FEMP FY 1999 Budget Priorities List and the Ohio Field Office FY 1999 Integrated Priority List. We have reviewed these lists in light of standing Advisory Board recommendations and the specter of increasingly diminishing budgets and have concerns at several levels. While the overall prioritization of remedial projects for the Fernald site is generally consistent with the overall risks at Fernald and public concern, the number of non-remediation projects that are given higher priority and the total amount of resources assigned to these projects is disturbing.

Out of 37 projects and a \$273 million budget, it is not until the ninth-ranked project that any real remediation work is programmed. By then, almost \$90 million is spent on non-remediation activities. While we recognize that many of these activities are necessary, there are many more that we should not still be funding. Looking at the Ohio Field Office budget, the problems are only exacerbated. Key projects like the silos are ranked 37th, and the waste pits ranked 47th--fully halfway down the list of priorities. These priorities for such critical activities are simply too low. Almost \$170 million is spent in the Ohio Field Office before the first shovel-full of contaminated material is moved. This is too high and completely unacceptable.

In our July 1995 report, we challenged DOE to accelerate remediation of the Fernald site. DOE accepted the challenge and seemed poised to achieve at Fernald what seemed impossible just a few years earlier--a complete remediation of the site in roughly ten years for a budget that would not drain the national treasury. That goal was not to be achieved without a radical change in how business was done at Fernald.

On pages 42 through 45 of our 1995 report, we outlined some of those changes. We have included those pages as an attachment so that you can keep them fresh in your mind and share them with others in the Ohio Field Office and Headquarters who may not have had the opportunity yet to read them. Let me draw your attention, though, to a few sentences in the introduction of that section: "(The Citizens Advisory Board) is calling for a fundamental shift in the approach to remedial operations at Fernald. DOE and its contractor must view the project as an environmental remediation operation. It is their job to implement the remediation decisions that have been made, quickly, safely, and cost-effectively -- and then to leave. If Fernald is to be really treated like the remediation project it is--where work should be focused on a single goal and completed in a finite period of time--management at all levels must make an immediate and decisive change. Such an approach has several important consequences for remedial priorities, and focuses attention on obstacles to remediation apart from the existing operable units. Its cornerstone must be to eliminate big sources of non-productive expense: high overhead, storage of materials awaiting shipment, and cumbersome Department of Energy requirements."

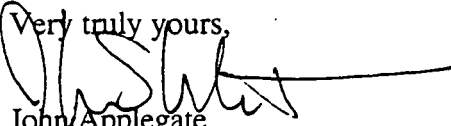
Chair
John S. Applegate

Members
James C. Bierer
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pamela Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
Thomas B. Rentschler
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Tabor
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
Dr. Gene E. Willeke

Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

These statements are as true today as they were in 1995, only more critical. The Efficiency Committee of the CAB is going to be taking a hard look at these expenses and offer suggestions on how to make some of the radical transformations we called for in 1995. We consider this extremely urgent and look forward to meeting with you at your earliest convenience.

At our last meeting, members of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board unanimously agreed to the content of this letter. In the interest of time, however, all members could not sign this document.

Very truly yours,

John Applegate
Chair

cc: Al Alm
Jack Craig
Martha Crossland

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Chair
John S. Applegate

Members
James C. Bierer
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pamela Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
Thomas B. Rentschler
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Tabor
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
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Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

September 23, 1997

Mr. Federico Pena
Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Mr. Alvin Alm
Assistant Secretary, Environmental Management
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Messrs. Pena and Alm:

In the four years of its existence, the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board has avoided grand gestures and urgent pleas to Department of Energy Headquarters for help. Instead, we have worked closely with DOE-Fernald and its regulators to develop a shared vision for the remediation of the Fernald site, a process which has placed Fernald at the forefront of DOE's efforts to achieve a safe, cost-effective, and speedy clean-up of its weapons facilities.

We believe, however, that a situation has recently developed with the site clean-up that requires your immediate attention and intervention to correct. It appears to us that a number of key decisions are being held in abeyance indefinitely -- even though there is no disagreement among stakeholders, DOE, and state and federal regulators; even though further delay in making these decisions is likely to cost the government millions of dollars in lost time and productivity; and even though further delay threatens our ability to achieve the accelerated clean-up of the Fernald site, which stakeholders, regulators, DOE, and Congress have all enthusiastically endorsed.

Specifically, the following decisions require immediate resolution:

1. The Draft Request for Proposals for Silo 3: this draft is being held up at DOE Headquarters for review while regulators, stakeholders, and potential vendors wait for their chance to comment. As it is only a draft and the real intent is to ensure that the final RFP is as complete as possible, this delay appears unnecessary and will ultimately cause delays in our ability to get Silo 3 materials removed from the site.

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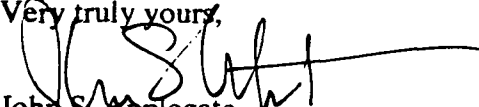
September 23, 1997
Page 2

2. The ARASA Contract for the Waste Pits: this contract is for the excavation and treatment of waste pit materials for transport to disposal and has been held up at headquarters for several months. If not awarded by October 1, DOE must go back to all bidders and ask for new "best and final" bids for reevaluation. The impact of this event would be extensive delays, much higher expense, and missing a regulatory deadline for waste shipments beginning in 1999.
3. Fluor Daniel Fernald contract extension: the contract for the Fernald site contractor will expire shortly. DOE can execute up to three one-year options. While there have been some problems with this contract, the impacts on the site of making a contractor transition at this time are too severe to be warranted. Even under the best of circumstances, a switch in contractors will result in months of delays and resources diverted from the job of remediation. Any such transition must be carefully planned to limit the impact on the site and this will take time. In the meantime, uncertainty about the future is causing delays throughout the system. A contract extension needs to be executed now.
4. Contract with Envirocare to receive Fernald wastes: The DOE Ohio Field Office has had a contract pending with Envirocare of Utah which will result in lower disposal costs for Fernald and other DOE sites. Controversy surrounding the Envirocare site has delayed DOE's decision about this contract and is costing DOE millions of dollars. This contract needs to be signed as soon as possible. Disposal capacity at the Envirocare site is a critical component of Fernald's remediation.
5. Ohio Field Office Manager: since the retirement of Phil Hamric last spring, the top position at the Ohio Field Office has been vacant. It is our understanding that DOE long ago identified a number highly competent individuals who could fill this role, and indeed may have made a tentative choice weeks ago. A formal selection is long overdue. An official manager in place at the Ohio Field Office is essential to making progress at Fernald and all of the Ohio sites. We look forward to working with her or him at the earliest possible date.

At its meeting on September 20, 1997, the Citizens Advisory Board directed me to express to you in the strongest possible terms our dismay that accelerated cleanup is being jeopardized by the failure to make decisions that are (unlike the budget) entirely within DOE's power to make, and to urge you to resolve these questions promptly.

Your early reply on these particular points will be most appreciated. In addition, the Board hopes that the resolution of these issues will mark the beginning of a new way of doing business at DOE that emphasizes efficiency and flexibility in meeting agreed-upon goals. A committee of the Citizens Advisory Board has begun work on these issues at the Fernald site, but we believe that, as the present situation indicates, DOE Headquarters must actively support such reforms. We invite you to join with us in this endeavor.

Very truly yours,


John S. Applegate
Chair

cc:

Bob Volker, Acting Manager, Ohio Field Office
Jack Craig, Manager, Fernald Area Office
CAB members

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September 23, 1997

Chair
John S. Applegate

Members
James C. Bierer
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Doreen Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Doreen L. Hirt
Thomas B. Rentschler
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Tabor
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
Dr. Gene E. Willeke

Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

Mr. Jack Craig
DOE - FEMP
P.O. Box 398705
Cincinnati, OH 45239

Dear Jack:

The Waste Management Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board has reviewed the Draft ESD for Silo 3. The committee has no major objections to the document at this time. The ESD adequately reflects the processes used to narrow the possibilities of technologies to be used to remediate Silo 3 wastes. We will, however, review the ESD after the Agencies have incorporated their comments.

While the ESD could be written with greater clarity and tighter organization, we believe that the ESD is a formality and are primarily concerned with the language of the RFP. The committee does not wish to impede the progress on Silo 3 waste remediation by overly scrutinizing the ESD. We plan to provide substantial comments to the RFP.

Sincerely,

Gene Willeke
Chair, Waste Management Committee

cc: CAB members

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September 23, 1997

Chair
John S. Applegate

Members
James C. Biever
Martin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Patricia Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
Thomas H. Reintschler
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Taber
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
Dr. Gene E. Willeke

Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jeklonowski
Graham Mitchell

Mr. Jack Craig
DOE - FEMP
P.O. Box 398705
Cincinnati, OH 45239

Dear Jack:

The Waste Management Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board has reviewed the Commerce Business Daily notice for Silos 1 and 2 of OU4. Our comments are as follows:

1. The committee finds the language and style in which the CBD notice is written to be vague and lacking in detail, thus potentially excluding from consideration vendors who possess appropriate technologies but who are not familiar with the specific issues at Fernald. A few sentences describing the site, the silos, and the K-65 material would greatly clarify the situation.
2. The term "proof of principle" is used throughout the document but is not adequately defined.
3. Microencapsulation should be defined specifically as polymer-based microencapsulation to avoid confusion with other uses of the term.
4. The purpose of the notice, to identify technology vendors to receive the RFP, is not clearly stated from the beginning of the document.
5. The notice identifies the need for "full-scale" use of the applied technology without adequately describing what "full-scale" means. The terms "proven" or "demonstrated" might be more appropriate.

The committee hopes that you will take these comments into consideration when finalizing the CBD notice.

Sincerely,

Gene Willeke
Chair, Waste Management Committee

cc: CAB members

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Please note that the following letter, John Applegate to Steve Chabot, was also sent to the following individuals:

Senator John Glenn
 Senator Mike DeWise
 Representative Ron Portman
 Representative John Boehner

Each also received a copy of the September 23rd letter from John Applegate to Secretary Pena and Assistant Secretary Alm.

Chair
 John S. Applegate

Vice Chair
 James C. Bierer

Members
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 Lisa Crawford
 Pamela Dunn
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 Graham Mitchell

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September 26, 1997

Chair
John S. Applegate

Vice Chair
James C. Bierer

Members
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pamela Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
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Dr. Gene E. Willeke

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L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

Representative Steve Chabot
US House of Representatives
129 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

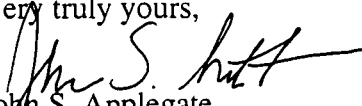
Dear Representative Chabot:

I am writing to inform you of a recent series of requests made by the CAB to the Department of Energy. The Fernald site offers the Department of Energy and this nation a unique opportunity to see some real success in the cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex. Our July 1995 report identified the need for new approaches to achieving a faster and less expensive cleanup. These ideas were enthusiastically accepted at the time.

On September 23, 1997, we sent a letter to the DOE Secretary and Assistant Secretary identifying a number of obstacles that are currently impeding progress at Fernald. That letter is attached. While none of them has disastrous consequences, taken as a whole they represent a serious impediment to success.

I have every indication that DOE is already at work responding to our request. I am sending you this letter so that you are aware of the importance of the Fernald cleanup to local citizens and the CAB's continuing commitment to ensuring its success. I would be happy to talk with you or your staff at any time concerning these or any matters at Fernald. I can be reached directly at 513-556-0114.

Very truly yours,


John S. Applegate
Chair

cc:
CAB Members
Federico Pena, DOE Secretary
Alvin Alm, DOE Assistant Secretary
Bob Volker, Acting Manager, DOE Ohio Field Office
Jack Craig, Manager, DOE Fernald
Ken Morgan, DOE Ohio Field Office
Gary Stegner, DOE Fernald

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September 24, 1997

Journal News

Local, A4

"Fernald group chooses consultants"

Reporter:

Julie Barrett, Tiffany Gale and Allison Clark are the recipients of scholarships from the Fluor Scholarship Program. Scholarships are awarded to children of employees of Fluor Daniel Fernald.

**Barrett****Gale**

Barrett, a graduate of Hamilton High School, will be a sophomore at the University of Cincinnati majoring in political science. Her father, **John Barrett**, is

employed by Fluor Daniel Fernald.

Gale, a graduate of Fairfield High School, will be a freshman at The Ohio State University majoring in nursing. Her parents, **Bill and Yvonne Gale**, are both employed by Fluor Daniel Fernald.

Clark, a graduate of Lakota High School, will be a freshman in the honors program at The Ohio State University majoring in international business. Her mother, **Beth Sprague**, is employed by Fluor Daniel Fernald.

At LHS, Clark was president of the Spanish Club, cheerleading captain and a member of the National Honor Society and Mu Alpha Theta math honorary.

September 19, 1997

Cincinnati Post

15A

"Sprucing up for United Way"

Reporter:

Sprucing up for United Way

Nearly 90 Cincinnati-area businesses are adding an unpaid day to employee work schedules this week, and not one complaint has been registered.

Saturday is the culmination of United Way's Community Care Week, and volunteers from participating companies will spend the day painting walls, planting trees and cleaning rooms at United Way agencies.



Now in its 11th year, Community Care Week brings Cincinnati's work force face to face with the 160 social services agencies supported by United Way funds.

Community Care Week is part of United Way's annual fund drive, which runs through Oct. 30.

"Volunteering is something you can do that doesn't cost anything but time," said Sherry Webb, public relations representative for Fluor Daniel Pernald, whose employees will work Saturday to remodel the craft room at Lighthouse Youth Service's New Beginnings Shelter for abused girls.

Over 100 service projects will be completed this week. Want to help? 762-7171.

September 15, 1997**Weapons Complex Monitor****Page 5****"Fernald leads all sites for sending waste to Nevada"****FERNALD LEADS ALL SITES
FOR SENDING WASTE TO NEVADA**

Fernald continues to be the site that has sent the most shipments of low-level radioactive waste to the Nevada Test Site this year—333 shipments totaling 448,610 cubic feet of waste, through the week ending Aug. 31. The Department of Energy's Nevada Operations office has released a summary of the LLW received by NTS through August (*see chart, pg. 6*). NTS has received 664 shipments totaling 711,274 cubic feet of LLW from 15 sites (including itself) this fiscal year. ◀

September 22, 1997

Newsweek

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"The Trouble With Al"

By Daniel Klaidman and Karen Breslau

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Trouble With Al

Al Gore has always led a charmed political life. But does he have what it takes to survive scandal?



Calling for help: Buffeted by fund-raising allegations and the prospect of a special prosecutor, Gore is finally learning damage control

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September 22, 1997

Newsweek

Page 39

"The Trouble With Al"

By Daniel Klaidman and Karen Breslau

BY DANIEL KLAIDMAN AND
KAREN BRESLAU

FOR JANET RENO, THE NEWS ABOUT Al Gore was maddening. Reports that the Democratic National Committee had improperly used \$120,000 of the money the vice president had raised from his White House telephone had caught her by surprise. She turned to the prosecutors on her "Campaign Finance Task Force" for answers. The Justice lawyers, it turns out, had known about Gore's solicitations for months but hadn't bothered to check where the cash ended up. Reno was furious with her team and weary of GOP attacks. So last Friday she nixed a long-planned trip to Florida and ordered her scheduler to cancel every appointment in her normally frenetic workday. Her agenda—which usually runs three pages—read, simply, "a.m./p.m.: office time." She holed up behind closed doors the whole day, trying to figure out what to do. There is growing certainty among senior Justice officials that Reno will eventually appoint a special prosecutor. The question is not if, but when and how.

That's not good news for Gore. If Reno

does put a special prosecutor on the scandal, he, not Clinton, will most likely be its most vulnerable political target. Until now the vice president's reputation as stiff but squeaky clean has rarely been called into question. The gifted son of a senator, Gore went from St. Albans to Harvard to Vietnam to the Senate without ever really suffering a serious political setback. But the steady drip of revelations about his possible role in raising tainted funds—from the Buddhist temple fiasco to dialing for dollars from his White House office—has thrust him into his first true political crisis. Clinton, a veteran of defeats and comebacks, has managed to float above the scandal; always the charming rogue, he has skillfully deflected criticism, and his approval ratings have never been higher. But Gore's own attempts at defending himself have been clumsy, and one recent poll put his favorability rating at only 34 percent. For Gore, the issue now is whether he can learn high-level damage control. If he doesn't, the vice president may end up paying the political bill for the Clinton scandals.

Gore never saw it coming. A year ago he

was dutifully fulfilling the vice president's traditional job of bringing in campaign cash. And he was good at it. On his way to one February 1996 White House fund-raising meeting with Clinton, Gore read over a list of "talking points" his staff had prepared for him. "I did three events this week which were projected to raise \$650,000, and ... actually raised \$800,000," the memo boasts. "Tipper and I were supposed to do \$1.1 million, and it looks like we will be closer to \$1.3 million." The document, now in the hands of Fred Thompson's Senate committee, is hardly a smoking gun. Nothing it describes is illegal, and at the meeting Gore ignored it. But the image of the vice president obsessed with keeping the dollars flowing is the last thing the beleaguered Gore wants on people's minds.

The vice president is getting a crash course in scandal management. Gore has hastily assembled a damage-control team, a group of his most trusted advisers and scandal pros on loan from the West Wing. "We have just been overwhelmed," says one Gore aide. Each morning, vice presidential chief of staff Ron Klain meets with Clinton's political counselors Paul Begala and Doug

Somik to sift through the day's likely attacks, leaks and bad news. Also weighing in are outsiders like Peter Knight, Gore's long-time adviser and fund raiser. Then Gore's communications director, Lorraine Voles, holds a conference call to brief Gore loyalists among Washington's political set—media consultant Robert Squier and White House counsel turned pundit Jack Quinn—who will go on TV to defend the veep on a moment's notice. Throughout the day talking points are phoned to Democrats on Capitol Hill; meanwhile, the DNC churns out spin faxes to reporters around the country. Like Clinton, Gore has taken to meeting

regularly at home with strategists and pollsters to closely monitor his fate.

They will be very busy in the months ahead. NEWSWEEK has learned that Reno was, in one official's words, so "very, very, very angry" over her team's bungling that she's considering bringing in new talent to restore her confidence in Justice's investigation. In the weeks ahead, Thompson and his Senate team will expand their probe to include Gore's tightknit political circle. In particular, the committee wants to know if Peter Knight helped a Massachusetts company called Molton Metals win \$33 million in federal Energy Department contracts in

exchange for contributions to the Democratic Party. The committee is also investigating whether political contributions helped another Knight client company, Fluor Daniel, secure a \$5 billion Energy Department contract to dispose of nuclear waste. Knight's "fingerprints are everywhere," says a Thompson committee source. Knight adamantly denies any wrongdoing—and Gore aides protest that the attention to Knight is really a plot to hurt Gore's presidential chances. At the moment, however, Gore doesn't seem to need much help in that department.

With MICHAEL ISIKOFF and MATTHEW COOPER

August 1997

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"Contractors Sharing the Risks"

by Anne Laurent

Contractors Sharing the Risks

by Anne Laurent

This year the Energy Department got a new boss, former Transportation Secretary Federico Pena, but requested little more funding than it received in fiscal 1997. For fiscal 1998, Energy's core budget request is \$16.6 billion, a 2.6 percent, or \$400 million, increase from this year's comparable budget of \$16.2 billion. The largest portion of Energy spending goes for cleaning up waste generated at 130 sites in 33 states during Cold War nuclear weapons production and nuclear energy research. The cleanup request falls under the environmental management account, which, at \$6.3 billion for fiscal 1998, is virtually even with fiscal 1997's \$6.2 billion appropriation.

The money would go to speed up cleanup projects, complete testing of the Nevada Yucca Mountain site as a permanent repository for commercial and defense radioactive waste, and cover planning for the disposal of clothing, tools, rags and other items contaminated with radioactive elements at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico. In June, Energy released a draft plan to speed up cleanup so activity at most nuclear waste sites would be complete by 2006.

This year's environmental management request included an additional \$477 million in up-front funding for environmental quality construction projects. By requesting the up-front money, DOE brought itself into compliance with budget rules requiring full funding of large asset purchases the year they are proposed. Both the General Accounting Office and the Office of Management and Budget have found that incremental funding of big-ticket items hides their true budget impact and contributes to cost overruns.

"We should see a steady and methodical consideration of a number of privatization opportunities."

■ **Fiscal 1998 Budget Request**
\$16.6 billion

■ **Priority Projects**
Mixed waste treatment at the Idaho National Environmental Engineering Laboratory; management and integration for the Mound Plant in Ohio; management and operation at Brookhaven National Laboratory, N.Y.; various privatization efforts



**TOP PROCUREMENT
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The next largest chunk of 1998 spending is a request for \$5.6 billion for national security activities, up 3.8 percent from fiscal 1997. National security funds would go to increase worldwide nonproliferation efforts, support the dual-track effort for storing and disposing of weapons-grade plutonium, and enhance the safety of nuclear reactors in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Energy hopes to receive \$2.5 billion in science and technology funds, about even with the fiscal 1997 appropriation. The funds go to operating the department's nine national laboratories and funding research.

Staving Off Abolishment

To fend off Republican legislators set on dismantling the department, former Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary set in motion in 1995 a strategic realignment that today is remaking Energy's approach to contract management. During O'Leary's tenure, Energy turned away from an approach begun during the World War II Manhattan project that let contractors manage and operate billion-dollar facilities with minimal oversight and reimbursed all their costs, regardless of achievements. She also presided over an effort to impose standards for performance, accountability and cost on Energy contractors.

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"Contractors Sharing the Risks"

In recent years, DOE has expended approximately 90 percent of its annual budget authority through contracts and financial awards. In fiscal 1996, big awards went to Fluor-Daniel for management at the Hanford, Washington Site; Lockheed Martin and BNFL for Hanford tank waste cleanup; Bechtel and Westinghouse for management and operation of the Nevada Test Site and the Savannah River Technology Center, respectively; and Burns and Roe for design and construction of a linear accelerator to produce tritium.

In fiscal 1997, the big contracts have been for mixed waste treatment at the Idaho National Environmental Engineering Laboratory won by BNFL; management and integration for the Mound Plant in Ohio; and management and operation at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York.

In fiscal 1996, Energy also aggressively applied business process reengineering and benchmarking to cut contracting cycle times by 70 percent and halve its procurement and assistance rules.

O'Leary's realignment also involved re-

ducing the agency's budget and staffing. Since fiscal 1994, Energy's civil service staffing has fallen by 1,228 full-time equivalents (6 percent of its workforce), according to GAO. By the end of fiscal 1997, DOE will have cut the management and operating contractor workforce by 40,000. Nearly 10,000 contractor employees were cut in fiscal 1996 alone.

Energy's appropriations have fallen by 11 percent over the last two fiscal years, but the department's spending fell just 2 percent, congressional auditors found, because the department drew from \$12.9 billion in unspent funds from previous years. Congress has pressed DOE to spend the carry-over balance and request less new funding.

Despite O'Leary's realignment efforts, Republicans, led by Rep. Todd Tiahrt, R-Kan., once again have targeted Energy for dismantling. In May, Tiahrt introduced the Department of Energy Abolishment Act, a bill not unlike one he pushed in 1995. It would end DOE's Cabinet status, create a commission to close its laboratories, sell three power marketing administrations,

Pena probably will brandish Energy's own ambitious privatization plans in an effort to fend off the latest assault on DOE from Congress.

hand national security programs to the Defense Department, reform environmental management efforts and make a host of other changes predicted to save \$20 billion over five years. Pena probably will brandish Energy's own ambitious privatization plans in an effort to fend off this latest assault.

Privatizing Cleanup

O'Leary's realignment included a sea change in the way Energy cleans up former weapons production and nuclear energy research facilities. The privatization approach puts the responsibility for cleanup in the hands of contractors from whom Energy will buy safely contained wastes at the end of the process. The effort would be continued in fiscal 1998 with DOE's request for \$1 billion to privatize major cleanup efforts.

The privatization approach began last year with the cleanup of radioactive wastes stored in underground tanks at the Hanford site. The department awarded two contracts last September to BNFL and Lockheed Martin Advanced Environmental Systems, the only two bidders. Under the two-phase project, the contractors will finance and build remediation facilities to solidify waste, which Energy will pay for upon delivery. The idea is to transfer to contractors most of the risk of nuclear cleanup.

In the first phase, BNFL and Lockheed each won a \$27 million fixed-price contract to establish the technical, operational, regulatory, business and financial elements required by privatized tank treatment facilities. Based on their performance, Energy will let one or both contractors proceed to Part B of the first phase: a commercial demonstration worth more than \$5 billion to treat 6 percent to 13 percent of Hanford's tank wastes over 10 to 14 years. The second phase will treat remaining wastes.

Though DOE's privatization plan envisions contractors assuming most cleanup costs, the department wants \$1 billion from Congress to assure the firms and their backers that funding is in place to cover their outlays should Energy suddenly change course and cancel the long-term projects. Congress went along in fiscal 1997, giving

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

TOTAL PURCHASES: \$16,173,326,000

Rank	Parent Company	Amount (\$000s.)	Market Share
1	Lockheed Martin Corp.	\$3,820,728	23.82%
2	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	2,528,652	15.63
3	University of Calif. System	2,394,062	14.80
4	Bechtel Group Inc.	1,267,277	7.84
5	Kaiser Hill Co. LLC	565,729	3.50
6	University of Chicago	490,887 ^{***}	3.04
7	Associated Universities Inc.	399,681	2.47
8	Battelle Memorial Institute	395,590	2.45
9	McDermott Inc.	384,830	2.38
10	Allied-Signal Inc.	318,021	1.97
11	Mason Hanger-Silas Mason Inc.	298,809	1.86
12	Fluor Corp.	286,730	1.77
13	Universities Research Assn.	260,280	1.61
14	TRW Inc.	237,980	1.47
15	Ohio Valley Electric Corp.	235,684	1.46
16	Stanford University	186,952	1.16
17	Electric Energy Inc.	160,700	0.99
18	Midwest Research Institute	158,414	0.98
19	Wackenhut Corp.	81,420	0.50
20	Morrison-Knudsen Corp.	80,008	0.49
21	Southeastern Univ. Research Assn.	75,933	0.47
22	Oak Ridge Assoc. Universities	72,469	0.45
23	Princeton University	65,356	0.40
24	Science Applications Intl. Corp.	59,255	0.37
25	EG&G Inc.	58,997	0.36

Rankings are based on Energy Department R&D, services and production prime contracts of \$25,000 or more.

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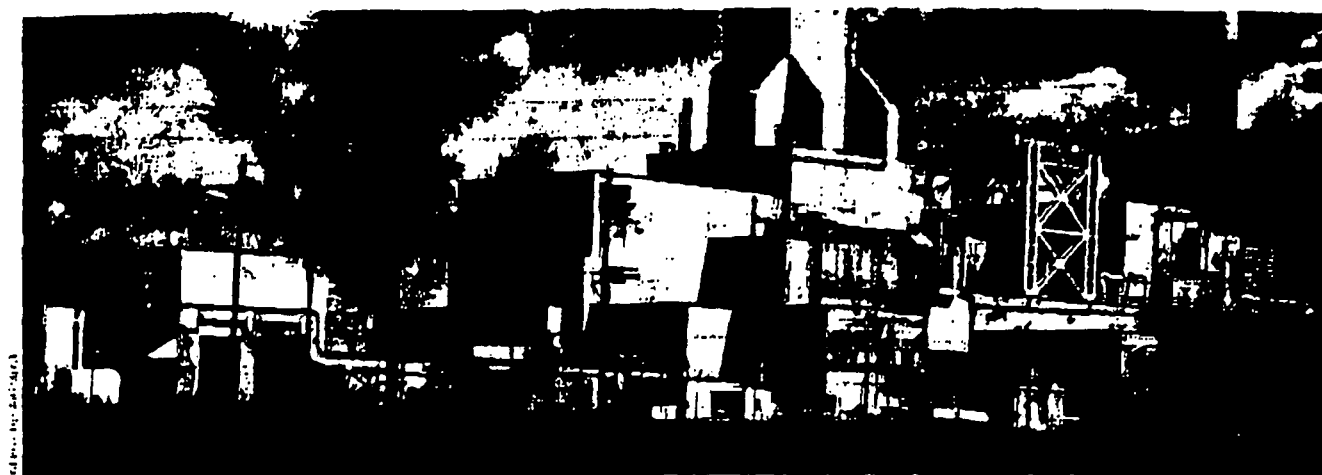
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"Contractors Sharing the Risks"

by Anne Laurent



A \$5 billion contract for stabilizing nuclear materials at the Energy Department's Savannah River, S.C., site bases contractor fees on meeting performance goals.

Energy \$330 million in reserves for Hanford and for disposal of mixed radioactive-toxic wastes at the Idaho laboratory. This year's \$1 billion is slated for 12 more privatization projects, but prospects on the Hill are less rosy this time around.

Already in April, appropriators had begun sending signals Energy could expect the privatization request to be reduced, perhaps by as much as half. "We are prepared for pruning," says Richard Hopf, Energy deputy assistant secretary for procurement and acquisition reform.

Legislators are nervous about the big funding request in light of tight budgets and continued concerns about Energy's management weaknesses. This year, DOE contract management made GAO's list of programs at high risk for waste, fraud and mismanagement. Auditors scored the department for its propensity for awarding contracts without competition and reimbursing firms for every cost. Energy spends billions on management and operating contracts under which private firms operate Energy facilities. These contracts, which totaled \$13.1 billion in fiscal 1996, account for the vast majority of Energy's obligations.

GAO also has problems with other kinds of Energy contracts. For example, auditors studied 80 systems acquisitions in the last 16 years and found 31 were terminated before completion after more than \$10 billion had been spent. Of the 15 that were finished, most ran behind schedule and over budget. The remaining 34 acquisitions are slipping their schedules and busting their budgets.

The persistence of Energy's contract problems is evidenced by a current deal with Lockheed Martin for the cleanup of Pit 9 at the Idaho site. As of early July, the project was months behind schedule, hundreds

of millions of dollars over budget and the delays had cost Energy a hefty penalty payment assessed by state and federal environmental regulators. Lack of clarity about how environmental and safety rules will apply to privatized cleanups has added to legislators' reluctance to fund them.

Harnessing the Market

Nevertheless, Energy's zeal for privatization continues. In January, the department released "Harnessing the Market: The Opportunities and Challenges of Privatization," a report on several ways DOE can hand over operations to the private sector: divestiture of functions, contracting out and asset transfers. The report includes a list of more than 200 potential privatization opportunities and 13 case studies of privatization in the last two years, including Hanford. Currently, Energy has \$4 billion in privatization projects under way and estimates they will cost 25 percent less than they would have under traditional management and operating contracts. But GAO has questioned DOE's privatization savings estimates.

In February, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, released a draft GAO study questioning the department's claims about privatization successes. Energy cited six "highly successful" privatizations to convince legislators to fund the Hanford and Idaho projects for fiscal 1997, but just two of the six were operating at the time, GAO found. Auditors also found Energy had made payments on two privatized projects before they began operating, despite telling Congress no outlays would be made until projects "are operational and providing the services required." And soon after DOE issued the privatization report, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union, which represents some of the depart-

ment's workers, denounced it as encouraging Energy field offices to rush into poorly planned projects with questionable savings.

Such concerns are misplaced, according to Hopf. "It is unlikely the report will produce a boom in solicitation and divestiture in fiscal 1998," he says. "However, we should see a steady and methodical consideration of a number of privatization opportunities."

Results-Driven Deals

As of May 1, Energy had awarded more than \$35 billion in performance-based contracts designed to give contractors flexibility in how they perform work but also to hold them strictly accountable for results.

One such deal, worth \$5 billion over five years for managing cleanup of former nuclear production sites at the Hanford site, went to the Fluor Daniel Hanford team, which includes Babcock & Wilcox Hanford Co., Duke Engineering & Services Hanford Inc., Lockheed Martin Hanford Co., Numatec Hanford Inc. and Rust Federal Services of Hanford Inc. The other, a \$6 billion deal for stabilizing nuclear materials at Energy's Savannah River, S.C., site, went to Westinghouse Savannah River Co. with Bechtel Savannah River Inc., Babcock & Wilcox Savannah River Co., and BNFL Savannah River Corp. as subcontractors.

The contracts are the largest Energy has let since Clinton administration acquisition reforms began. Some of the pay-for-performance pacts allow agencies to collect financial penalties from contractors for missing cost or delivery dates. DOE recently terminated its contract with Associated Universities Inc., the manager of Brookhaven National Laboratory, after discovering liquid leaking from a nuclear reactor there.

Energy also is testing the idea of sharing

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"Contractors Sharing the Risks"

by Anne Laurent

savings with contractors. DOE's Financing Renewable Energy and Efficiency (FREE) contracts offer energy service firms half the savings when energy bills decrease after the firms pay for and install energy-saving technologies and equipment in federal buildings at no cost to the government.

The government spends \$4 billion a year on electricity, according to Pena, and DOE estimates the FREE contracts will save \$1 billion a year. Energy has awarded contracts for federal facilities in eight states in the first stage of the contracts. Federal facilities can place orders under the Energy-negotiated multiple-award contracts.

Weapons Oversight

Energy's Stockpile and Stewardship and Management Program oversees storage and cleanup of weapons materials and replenishment of nuclear weapons. Within the \$6.6 billion requested for national security for fiscal 1998 is \$1 billion for construction costs, mostly for the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. The facility will produce in a laboratory setting the temperature and density of matter conditions that occur during nuclear weapons detonation, allowing Energy to assure the nuclear arsenal is viable without underground testing.

Another key to the stewardship program

is disposing of surplus plutonium. DOE is pursuing a dual-track strategy. It will immobilize eight metric tons of surplus plutonium in glass or ceramic and burn the rest in nuclear reactors. Until conversion plants are built, Energy will store the surplus at five sites where it must build, upgrade, expand and operate facilities at a cost of more than \$1 billion from 2002 to 2019.

Energy also is pursuing a two-track approach to producing tritium gas, which gives nuclear weapons added explosive power. Tritium decays at a rate of about 5 percent per year and none has been produced in the United States since 1988. DOE says a new source will be needed to replenish the U.S. weapons stockpile within 10 to 12 years.

Energy is exploring two methods for producing tritium: using an existing light water reactor and constructing a linear accelerator. Burns and Roe Enterprises of New Jersey won a \$3 billion contract to demonstrate the accelerator option at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and design an accelerator plant for Energy's Savannah River site in South Carolina. The Tennessee Valley Authority's Watts Bar Nuclear Plant 1 will test the light water reactor option. Legislators have flagged the accelerator option as a potential risk, since DOE's last accelerator construction was the ill-fated superconducting super collider in Texas. The collider

was scrapped after it fell behind schedule and costs mushroomed to \$11 billion.

Attention Energy Shoppers

The sale of the Naval Petroleum Reserves at Elk Hills near Bakersfield, Calif., the longest privatization effort in history, is finally due to be completed in February 1998. Energy will offer the government's portion of the oil and gas fields in segments: an operating working interest of at least 51 percent of each productive zone, whose buyer will become the field's operator, and multiple non-operating working interests each representing 2 percent interests. Bidding opened in May and all bids—cash only—are due by Oct. 1. The gas and oil reserves up for bid could be worth from \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion.

Efforts to privatize Energy's five power marketing administrations remain stymied. The sale of the Alaska PMA, proposed in the 1986 budget, still is hung up on technical details. GAO pointed out in March that selling PMAs presents myriad problems, because the agencies do more than merely sell power. PMAs play a role in flood control and irrigation, protecting endangered species and protecting the environment. And privatization could affect many agencies. Operating PMAs involves the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers, as well as numerous American Indian tribes. □

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Top 200 Government Contractors

TOP 200 GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS						
TOTAL PURCHASES: \$178,367,569,000			FISCAL 1996 CONTRACT AWARDS: (\$000,000)			
Rank	Parent Company	Total	DoD	Civilian	DoD Rank	Civilian Rank
1	Lockheed Martin Corp.	\$19,758,033	\$14,009,181	\$5,748,852	1	1
2	McDonnell Douglas Corp.	12,524,380	12,150,097	374,283	2	21
3	Boeing Co.	4,223,384	2,317,834	1,905,530	7	4
4	General Motors Corp.	3,930,388	3,284,226	646,162	5	10
5	Raytheon Co.	3,712,625	3,308,320	408,305	4	14
6	Northrop Grumman Corp.	3,505,603	3,387,099	118,404	3	47
7	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	3,482,004	918,106	2,563,898	14	2
8	United Technologies Corp.	2,851,022	2,491,335	359,687	6	22
9	Rockwell International Corp.	2,597,199	1,347,787	1,249,412	10	6
10	University of Calif. System	2,466,873	33,108	2,433,765	341	3
11	Litton Industries Inc.	2,383,589	2,264,560	99,029	8	57
12	General Dynamics Corp.	2,123,307	2,092,427	30,880	9	200
13	General Electric Co.	1,563,802	1,321,890	241,712	11	30
14	TRW Inc.	1,505,632	799,254	706,378	16	8
15	Bechtel Group Inc.	1,486,512	180,290	1,308,222	70	5
16	Computer Sciences Corp.	1,381,849	978,149	403,700	13	15
17	California Inst. of Technology	1,203,572	5,867	1,197,705	—	7
18	Allied-Signal Inc.	1,188,492	541,852	646,640	25	9
19	FMC Corp.	1,093,224	1,093,224	0	12	—
20	AT&T	976,682	643,546	333,136	21	23
21	Textron Inc.	851,234	843,590	7,644	15	733
22	Tracor Inc.	736,257	713,980	22,277	17	271
23	ITT Corp.	718,775	674,728	44,047	19	144
24	Science Applications Intl. Corp.	712,489	497,931	214,558	27	32
25	Science and Applied Technology	710,767	586,558	124,209	23	46
26	Bath Holding Corp.	702,368	702,368	0	18	—
27	DynCorp	677,974	507,334	170,640	26	39
28	Texas Instruments Inc.	655,287	652,819	2,468	20	—
29	Unisys	640,105	263,283	376,822	49	20
30	Halliburton Co.	636,133	576,708	59,425	24	104
31	GTE Corp.	633,628	609,214	24,414	22	245
32	Electronic Data Systems Corp.	621,734	416,738	204,996	34	34
33	Battelle Memorial Institute	596,593	127,551	469,042	93	13
34	Kaiser Hill Co. LLC	565,729	0	565,729	—	11
35	Logicon Inc.	498,480	482,017	16,463	29	347
36	Alliant Techsystems Inc.	491,698	491,614	84	28	—
37	University of Chicago	491,139	223	490,916	—	12
38	Rolls Royce PLC	482,763	475,891	6,872	30	609
39	Tenneco Inc.	473,133	470,505	2,628	31	—
40	MITRE Corp.	462,229	375,264	86,965	36	68
41	Harris Corp.	458,284	280,744	177,540	45	36
42	Olin Corp.	452,995	399,591	53,404	35	121
43	Aetna Life and Casualty Co.	452,768	451,501	1,267	32	—
44	Thiokol Corp.	452,236	56,052	396,184	200	17
45	Exxon Corp.	446,983	446,735	248	33	—
46	Chrysler Corp.	439,130	301,857	137,273	43	44
47	Associated Universities Inc.	400,281	0	400,281	—	16
48	McDermott Inc.	397,543	12,429	385,114	893	19
49	EG&G Inc.	395,683	101,962	293,721	111	25
50	BDM Corp.	393,567	333,947	59,620	37	103

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Top 200 Government Contractors

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TOTAL PURCHASES: \$178,367,569,000			FISCAL 1996 CONTRACT AWARDS (\$000s)		
Rank	Parent Company	Total	DoD	Civilian	DoD Rank Civilian Rank
51	Amerisource Distribution Corp.	\$393,203	\$1,518	\$391,685	— 18
52	Mason Hanger-Silas Mason Inc.	390,931	84,180	306,751	139 24
53	Motorola Inc.	380,197	295,223	84,974	44 71
54	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	360,934	321,868	39,066	41 164
55	Johnson Controls Inc.	342,988	248,734	94,254	52 60
56	Foundation Health Corp.	334,153	333,611	542	38 —
57	Avondale Industries Inc.	333,566	328,701	4,865	39 —
58	Ranco Group Inc.	326,534	326,493	41	40 —
59	Fluor Corp.	322,351	32,690	289,661	346 26
60	Nassco Holdings Inc.	317,229	317,229	0	42 —
61	IBM Corp.	315,165	143,389	171,776	85 38
62	Honeywell Inc.	310,377	273,754	36,623	47 172
63	Johns Hopkins University	308,500	217,749	90,751	61 63
64	Canadian Commercial Corp.	306,085	258,879	47,206	50 137
65	Sverdrup Corp.	289,081	234,306	54,775	55 116
66	Gencorp Inc.	284,211	253,155	31,056	51 197
67	Atlantic Richfield Co.	282,253	280,811	1,442	46 —
68	Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc.	279,763	185,716	94,047	67 61
69	Worldcorp Inc.	270,876	270,876	0	48 —
70	Bell Atlantic Corp.	268,657	177,985	90,672	71 64
71	Stanford University	268,210	17,825	250,385	646 29
72	OHM Corp.	267,362	237,273	30,089	54 205
73	Clark Enterprises	266,613	172,022	94,591	72 59
74	GUBMK Constructors	266,000	0	266,000	— 27
75	Universities Research Assn.	265,659	0	265,659	— 28
76	General Electric Co. PLC	249,952	218,413	31,539	60 195
77	Federal Express Corp.	243,408	241,692	1,716	53 —
78	Stone & Webster Engineering Corp.	239,456	25,588	213,868	443 33
79	CSX Corp.	236,765	159,342	77,423	75 82
80	Ohio Valley Electric Corp.	235,684	0	235,684	— 31
81	Charles Stark Draper Labs	233,427	227,334	6,093	57 893
82	Philip Morris Co.	232,429	231,893	536	56 —
83	Nichols Research Corp.	225,739	225,728	11	58 —
84	Galaxy Scientific Corp.	224,544	208,148	16,396	63 348
85	UNC Inc.	222,432	222,302	130	59 —
86	Wang Laboratories Inc.	220,214	141,902	78,312	86 81
87	Procter & Gamble Co.	214,230	214,230	0	62 —
88	Teladyne Inc.	209,926	121,722	88,204	96 65
89	Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.	206,637	206,637	0	64 —
90	CAE Industries Ltd.	205,027	120,087	84,940	97 72
91	McKesson Corp.	200,311	137,922	62,389	90 97
92	GTSI	195,909	108,591	86,318	105 69
93	UNICOR	195,571	146,349	49,222	83 130
94	Computer Data Systems Inc.	191,210	26,745	164,465	422 41
95	Turner Construction Co.	189,827	0	189,827	— 35
96	Oshkosh Truck Corp.	188,816	188,816	0	65 —
97	Humana Inc.	188,701	188,183	518	66 —
98	Foster Wheeler Corp.	187,542	167,907	19,635	74 298
99	MCI Communications Corp.	187,273	180,900	6,373	68 858
100	Kaman Corp.	185,121	180,695	4,426	69 —

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Total Purchases: \$178,367,569,000			FISCAL 1996 CONTRACT AWARDS (\$000s)			
Rank	Parent Company	Total	DoD	Civilian	DoD Rank	Civilian Rank
101	BTG Inc.	\$185,097	\$84,458	\$100,639	138	56
102	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.	176,301	141,138	35,163	87	178
103	Management & Training Corp.	175,347	0	175,347	—	37
104	United Concordia Cos.	170,404	170,404	0	73	—
105	University of Texas System	169,100	165,506	13,595	77	412
106	Midwest Research Institute	168,211	259	167,952	—	40
107	J.A. Jones Construction Co.	161,429	98,091	63,338	118	95
108	Electric Energy Inc.	160,700	0	160,700	—	42
109	IT Corp.	160,583	140,832	19,931	88	294
110	Morrison-Knudsen Corp.	160,352	73,267	87,085	152	67
111	Lucent Technologies Inc.	160,160	105,888	54,474	109	119
112	Aerospace Corp.	157,818	155,690	2,128	78	—
113	Hunt Building Corp.	154,730	154,730	0	78	—
114	Hewlett-Packard Co.	154,425	117,016	37,409	99	189
115	Kuwait National Petroleum Co.	152,801	152,601	0	79	—
116	Telos Corp.	152,338	100,350	51,988	112	125
117	ENI SPA	151,860	151,860	0	80	—
118	Coastal Corp.	151,093	147,873	3,420	82	—
119	H.B. Zachry Co.	151,088	8,088	145,000	—	43
120	Stewart & Stevenson Services	149,765	149,867	98	81	—
121	Mantech International Corp.	147,484	95,322	52,162	119	124
122	SRI International	147,096	87,882	79,434	167	79
123	Silicon Graphics Inc.	145,514	40,822	104,892	278	52
124	Ford Motor Co.	144,981	29,542	115,439	386	49
125	Intermarine USA	144,942	144,942	0	84	—
126	European Utilities Cos.	138,855	138,855	0	89	—
127	Digital Equipment Corp.	135,268	75,431	59,835	160	102
128	Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	134,460	1,853	132,587	—	45
129	Ogden Corp.	134,202	108,395	25,807	108	227
130	Xerox Corp.	131,548	76,413	55,133	149	113
131	Conagra Inc.	130,782	35,062	95,720	324	58
132	Cubic Corp.	129,720	129,720	0	91	—
133	Tower Air Inc.	128,186	128,186	0	92	—
134	Orbital Sciences Corp.	127,016	57,872	89,344	194	87
135	Bergen Brunswig Corp.	126,777	123,514	3,263	94	—
136	CACI International Inc.	124,490	73,094	51,398	154	127
137	ESCO Electronics Corp.	123,140	123,094	46	95	—
138	General Atomics Tech. Corp.	121,245	64,378	68,869	177	110
139	Hanson PLC	118,061	16,093	101,968	709	55
140	International Shipholding Corp.	117,535	117,535	0	98	—
141	Talley Industries Inc.	116,533	116,284	249	100	—
142	Eastman Kodak Co.	116,392	91,000	25,392	124	232
143	Government of Germany	116,095	116,095	0	101	—
144	Peabody Coal Co.	115,912	0	115,912	—	48
145	Carlyle Group	115,397	80,804	34,593	143	182
146	International Research Institute	114,405	114,405	0	102	—
147	Salomon Inc.	114,030	114,030	0	103	—
148	Federal Data Corp.	113,052	58,478	54,574	190	118
149	Caddell Construction Co. Inc.	112,319	29,087	83,232	392	76
150	Inter-American College of Physicians	112,300	0	112,300	—	60

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Top 200 Government Contractors

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TOP 200 GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

TOTAL PURCHASES: \$178,367,569,000

FISCAL 1996 CONTRACT AWARDS (\$000s)

Rank	Parent Company	Total	DoD	Civilian	DoD Rank	Civilian Rank
151	ARINC Inc.	\$110,153	\$108,174	\$3,979	108	—
152	VSE Corp.	110,030	109,885	145	104	—
153	Parsons Corp.	108,546	93,604	14,942	121	383
154	E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.	108,429	98,295	10,134	115	561
155	Okinawa Electric Power Co.	108,780	106,780	0	107	—
156	K&W Reinigungs GmbH	108,350	0	106,350	—	51
157	Eaton Corp.	105,062	104,567	495	110	—
158	United Industrial Corp.	104,951	84,406	40,545	176	155
159	Mario Saiegh	103,708	0	103,708	—	54
160	Wackenhut Corp.	103,661	924	104,585	—	53
161	Flightsafety International	102,948	97,921	5,027	117	—
162	CH2M Hill Companies Ltd.	102,437	55,418	47,019	202	139
163	Analysis & Technology Inc.	102,053	99,935	2,118	113	—
164	Coleman Research Corp.	100,763	84,149	16,614	140	343
165	Duchossois Industries Inc.	99,399	98,975	424	114	—
166	National Industries for the Blind	98,986	11,457	87,529	958	66
167	Roy F. Weston Co.	98,789	38,279	60,510	299	100
168	Gilbert Associates Inc.	98,652	85,653	12,999	132	435
169	Delta Dental Plan of California	97,449	97,449	0	118	—
170	Primark Holding Corp.	97,441	84,193	13,248	138	431
171	KPMG Peat Marwick	96,354	50,859	45,495	216	143
172	Comsat	95,792	91,901	3,891	123	—
173	AMS	95,550	57,611	37,939	195	167
174	Sterling Software Inc.	94,952	38,273	56,679	300	111
175	Bell & Howell	94,730	54,207	40,523	208	156
176	Heisei Kanse Co. Ltd.	94,337	94,337	0	120	—
177	M.A. Mortenson Cos.	94,116	51,040	43,076	215	148
178	Arctic Slope Regional Corp.	93,606	93,330	276	122	—
179	Cyprus Amax Minerals Co.	93,202	414	93,616	—	62
180	Hensel Phelps Construction Co.	93,001	41,851	51,150	266	128
181	Centex Corp.	92,797	25,347	67,450	451	90
182	Perini Corp.	92,723	7,330	85,393	—	70
183	Caridian Corp.	91,137	77,308	13,831	148	407
184	Space & Sensors Associates	90,042	90,042	0	125	—
185	Day & Zimmermann Inc.	89,812	88,843	769	126	—
186	World Wide Technology Inc.	89,166	9,280	79,886	—	78
187	Rand Corp.	89,145	85,544	3,601	133	—
188	Turner Corp.	88,236	88,537	1,699	129	—
189	ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.	88,124	57,130	30,994	196	198
190	ICF Kaiser International Inc.	87,641	25,946	61,695	433	98
191	Sun Microsystems Inc.	87,410	71,935	15,475	158	369
192	Cal Western Packaging Corp.	87,369	3,037	84,322	—	73
193	Compania Espanola de Petroleos	87,085	87,085	0	127	—
194	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	86,889	86,781	118	128	—
195	Earth Technology Corp.	86,849	54,888	31,961	206	193
196	Holly Corp.	86,450	86,450	0	130	—
197	Milcom Systems Corp.	86,201	86,201	0	131	—
198	Illinois Institute of Technology	86,153	61,138	25,015	186	238
199	Sprint Corp.	85,398	29,462	55,936	387	112
200	Parker-Hannifin Corp.	85,369	85,369	0	134	—

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Top 100 Civilian Agency Contractors

TOP 100 CIVILIAN AGENCY CONTRACTORS			
TOTAL PURCHASES: \$56,984,091,000		FISCAL 1996 CONTRACT AWARDS (\$000S)	
Rank	Parent Company	Total	Energy Department NASA
1	Lockheed Martin Corp.	\$5,748,852	\$3,820,728 \$1,355,311
2	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	2,563,898	2,528,652 0
3	University of Calif. System	2,433,765	2,394,062 12,808
4	Boeing Co.	1,905,530	0 1,897,014
5	Bechtel Group Inc.	1,306,222	1,267,277 0
6	Rockwell International Corp.	1,249,412	21,577 1,212,276
7	California Inst. of Technology	1,197,705	0 1,197,554
8	TRW Inc.	708,378	237,980 282,839
9	Allied-Signal Inc.	646,640	318,021 308,568
10	General Motors Corp.	646,162	0 409,987
11	Kaiser Hill Co. LLC	565,729	57 0
12	University of Chicago	490,918	0
13	Battelle Memorial Institute	469,042	31,112
14	Raytheon Co.	406,305	57,944
15	Computer Sciences Corp.	403,700	213,358
16	Associated Universities Inc.	400,281	0
17	Thiokol Corp.	396,184	396,184
18	Amerisource Distribution Corp.	391,885	0
19	McDermott Inc.	385,114	0
20	Unysis	376,822	38,436
21	McDonnell Douglas Corp.	374,283	371,900
22	United Technologies Corp.	359,887	5,894 326,290
23	AT&T	333,136	0 0
24	Mason Hanger-Silas Mason Inc.	306,751	298,809 7,942
25	EG&G Inc.	293,721	58,997 195,115
26	Fluor Corp.	289,661	286,730 0
27	GUBMK Constructors	268,000	0 0
28	Universities Research Assn.	265,659	260,280 0
29	Stanford University	250,385	186,952 58,083
30	General Electric Co.	241,712	0 89,282
31	Ohio Valley Electric Corp.	235,684	235,684 0
32	Science Applications Intl. Corp.	214,558	59,255 34,351
33	Stone & Webster Engineering Corp.	213,888	12,901 0
34	Electronic Data Systems Corp.	204,996	0 0
35	Turner Construction Co.	189,827	0 0
36	Harris Corp.	177,540	0 0
37	Management & Training Corp.	175,347	0 0
38	IBM Corp.	171,776	0 0
39	DynCorp	170,640	44,747 30,923
40	Midwest Research Institute	167,952	158,414 0
41	Computer Data Systems Inc.	164,465	6,479 0
42	Electric Energy Inc.	160,700	160,700 0
43	H.B. Zachry Co.	145,000	0 0
44	Chrysler Corp.	137,273	0 0
45	Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	132,597	0 0
46	Science and Applied Technology	124,209	0 0
47	Northrop Grumman Corp.	118,404	0 61,927
48	Peabody Coal Co.	115,912	0 0
49	Ford Motor Co.	115,439	7,560 0
50	Inter-American College of Physicians	112,300	0 0

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Top 100 Civilian Agency Contractors

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TOP 100 CIVILIAN AGENCY CONTRACTORS

TOTAL PURCHASES: \$56,484,041,000

FISCAL 1996 CONTRACT AWARDS (\$000s)

Rank	Parent Company	Total	Energy Department	NASA
51	K&W Reinigungs GmbH	\$106,360	\$0	\$0
52	Silicon Graphics Inc.	104,892	0	60,187
53	Wackenhut Corp.	104,585	81,420	0
54	Marlo Saiegh	103,708	0	0
55	Hanson PLC	101,968	0	0
56	BTG Inc.	100,639	0	0
57	Litton Industries Inc.	99,029	0	0
58	Conagra Inc.	95,720	0	0
59	Clark Enterprises	94,591	0	0
60	Johnson Controls Inc.	94,254	6,985	73,544
61	Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc.	94,047	9,627	0
62	Cyprus Amax Minerals Co.	93,616	0	0
63	Johns Hopkins University	90,761	0	53,799
64	Bell Atlantic Corp.	90,672	0	0
65	Teledyne Inc.	88,204	0	35,997
66	National Industries for the Blind	87,529	0	0
67	Morrison-Knudsen Corp.	87,085	80,008	0
68	MITRE Corp.	86,965	0	0
69	GTSI	86,318	0	8,662
70	Perini Corp.	85,393	0	0
71	Motorola Inc.	84,974	0	0
72	CAE Industries Ltd.	84,940	0	23,716
73	Cal Western Packaging Corp.	84,322	0	0
74	Bunge Corp.	83,686	0	0
75	Russian Space Agency	83,577	0	83,577
76	Caddell Construction Co. Inc.	83,232	0	0
77	Baylor College of Medicine	81,631	0	0
78	World Wide Technology Inc.	79,886	0	0
79	SRI International	79,434	0	73,844
80	Antarctic Support Associates	79,130	0	0
81	Wang Laboratories Inc.	78,312	0	24,875
82	CSX Corp.	77,423	0	0
83	General Security Services Corp.	76,366	0	0
84	Southeastern Univ. Research Assn.	75,933	75,933	0
85	Cargill Inc.	72,749	0	0
86	Oak Ridge Assoc. Universities	72,667	72,489	0
87	Orbital Sciences Corp.	69,344	0	67,644
88	Westat Inc.	69,292	0	0
89	Marine Transport Lines Inc.	67,481	0	0
90	Centex Corp.	67,450	0	0
91	Princeton University	67,066	65,356	0
92	Krueger International	66,872	0	0
93	Crane Co.	66,078	0	0
94	Alco Standard Corp.	65,201	0	0
95	J.A. Jones Construction Co.	63,338	0	0
96	Argonaut Group Inc.	63,000	0	0
97	McKesson Corp.	62,389	0	0
98	ICF Kaiser International Inc.	61,695	0	0
99	National Medical Association	61,119	0	0
100	Roy F. Weston Co.	60,510	7,780	0

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File

Activist's map shows pattern near Fernald

■ Edwa Yocum has spent countless hours constructing a map that shows locations where folks have contracted illnesses that could be the result of radiation exposure. The map shows some interesting clusters near the Fernald site.

By Jason Gulley
 Staff Writer

If you are looking for the shortest route to Hamilton from downtown Harrison, Edwa Yocum's map would be a poor choice.

The Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH) activist has created a detailed map that visually illustrates concentrations of certain cancers, birth defects, sterility and cancer-related deaths in communities surrounding the former Fernald uranium processing facility in Crosby Township.

Three-hundred and eighty-seven multi-colored straight pins on the map represent locations where people have contracted illnesses that Yocum says may have been caused

by radiation. Yocum said the patterns formed by the pins have raised eyebrows around the world and may help spark an epidemiological study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The Ross area and the Branch Hill Trailer Park boast the thickest clusters of pins outside of the Fernald compound. Yocum said she finds the two concentration points interesting, as the area's prevailing winds tend to blow toward Ross from the Fernald site. She attributes the trailer park's concentration to nearby radon-leaking silos.

Yocum said, and her map attempts to prove, that the effects of Fernald extend into Colerain Township and Hamilton.

With assistance from several other FRESH members, Yocum began compiling information for the map in the winter of 1986.

"We started to see a pattern from just the first 100 pins," said Yocum.

Yocum said the group shunned questionnaires, preferring residents to call in their information unsolicited. She guarantees that the information is confidential and any fears of insurance companies or employers obtaining it are unfounded.

"A lot of people around here want confidentiality. To protect that, we'd rather have people call us," Yocum

Continued on Page 16A



Edwa Yocum shows the map she created to demonstrate what she says could be a geographical pattern of illnesses related to the former Fernald uranium processing plant.

Staff (Gulley) photo

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September 10, 1997

Harrison Press

Front Page

"Activist's map shows pattern near Fernald"

By Jason Gulley

Map

Continued from Page 1A

said. "That's why this is such a slow process."

The map was intended to evoke a response from the Hamilton County General Health District. The HCGHD steered clear of the issue, saying Fernald is a federal site and not under the county's jurisdiction, Yocum said. FRESH then focused their efforts toward the CDC.

The map has attracted the attention of the international community, drawing reporters from Germany and Japan, as well as a delegation of Belarussian health care officials who stopped by to see the map during a tour of U.S. Department of Energy sites.

During her conversation with the delegates, Yocum said she discovered Crosby had much in common with the former Soviets, whose country is still reeling from the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Both areas are plagued by higher-than-normal occurrences of multiple miscarriages, reproductive problems, tumors, lung and thyroid cancers and other various illnesses commonly associated with radiation.

A dose survey conducted by the Radiological Assessment Corporation's Dr. John Till revealed residents in the Fernald area are significantly more susceptible to developing certain cancers than the national average, said Yocum.

"When you sit down and talk to people around nuclear weapons or power plants, we all seem to have the same health problems," Yocum said.

Lisa Crawford took the map to Kent State University as a visual aid for a speech she delivered at the National

Citizen's Action Group convention. Several grass-roots environmental organizations near other DOE sites have consulted the map to gain a better understanding of how they might make similar maps in their hometowns.

"We (FRESH) just want to expose everything that's happened, educate residents about the effect Fernald had on the health and safety of the community - that way, it doesn't happen again," said Yocum.

September 17, 1997
Harrison Press

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The United States
Environmental Protection Agency
is extending its
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

on the
DISPUTE RESOLUTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
for the
**FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
SUPERFUND SITE**

In response to citizen requests, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is extending its public comment period to October 3, 1997, on the Dispute Resolution Settlement Agreement for the Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP) Superfund site.

The agreement resolves disputed matters relating to a time extension requested by the U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) to submit Operable Unit (OU) 4 environmental remediation documents to U.S. EPA.

The agreement consists of four components:

- changes in the schedule for OU 4;
- preparation of a document describing "lessons learned" by U.S. DOE regarding implementation of large-scale cleanups;
- implementation of five environmental projects designed to directly benefit the FEMP site; and
- a monetary penalty of \$100,000.

Copies of the dispute resolution settlement agreement and other site-related documents are available for review at:

Public Environmental Information Center
108 Hamilton-Cleves Rd.
Harrison, OH

Written comments on the agreement must be postmarked by October 3 and submitted to:

Susan Pastor, P-19J
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA
Office of Public Affairs
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-1325

e-mail: pastor.susan@epamail.epa.gov

Toll Free: 1-800-621-8431 (10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., weekdays)

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